The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 869

MONDAY, APRIL 17. 1738.

9l° 877.

A Mail that arrived from Holland laſt Saturday brought theſe Advices.

LETTERS of the 29th of March O. S. from Vienna, mention a Report there, that the Fortreſs of Uſitza was obliged to ſurrender to the Turks by Capitulation, after having ſuſtained four very ſharp Attacks, wherein they were repulſed with very great Loſs. But though the Enemy threw a great Number of Bombs into the Place, the thing which obliged the Gariſon to ſurrender was the want of Proviſions: 'Tis true, General Moralli, the Commandant of Belgrade, being inform'd that the Gariſon had ſuffer'd ſome Months ago for want of Proviſion, found Means to throw in ſome Casks of Proviſions into the Place; but when they opened thoſe in which the Bread was, they found it was mouldy and full of Maggots. 'Tis affirm'd, that theſe were the unhappy Circumſtances that obliged Capt. Lerſchner, the Commandant of the Fortreſs, to capitulate with the Turks; but as neither the Day nor the Articles are mentioned, ſeveral Perſons are for ſuſpending their Belief of the Fact.

On the Day theſe Letters are dated, the Committee had another meeting upon the Affair of Count Seckendorff at his own Houſe, in which 'tis ſaid his Proceſs was determined, and that nothing remains but to pronounce Judgment on the Affair.

The Letters from Vienna add, that a Fire broke out a few Days before at Pheſenſdorff, a Hamlet near that City, part of the Eſtate of the Count Gundacker of Staremberg, which was entirely reduced to Aſhes. The Great Duke of Tuſcany, and his Brother Prince Charles, went thither next Day and diſpenſed their Bounty to the poor Inhabitants, Sufferers by the Fire.

They had Advice from Belgrade, that ſince the Deceaſe of the General Baron de Wutgenau, it was ſuſpected that he did not die a natural Death, a Search had been made into the Affair; that a Diſcovery had been made of ſeveral things which ſeem'd to juſtify that Conjecture, and that the Commandant of Belgrade had cauſed an Apothecary of that Town to be impriſon'd on Suſpicion of having given the General ſome dangerous Potion.

The General Count Oliver Wallis, is gone to Croatia to engage the Inhabitants of that Province to take Arms againſt the Turks. The Croatians are naturally brave, but they don't fight according to Rules, nor do they care to be ſupported by regular Troops: But 'tis hop'd that General Wallis will put them upon another Footing.

On the 4th Inſtant in the Morning died, of an Apoplexy at Hamburgh, Major General Loos, who was in the King of Sweden's Service, and made Commandant of the ſaid City in 1736.

The Court of France has had Letters from the Count de Boiſſeux, with the following Particulars of the Reception which was given to the Deputies of the Malecontents of Corſica, who were ſent to Baſtia.

'Theſe Deputies having agreed to be at Baſtia on 'the 28th of March, ſent to deſire the Count de 'Boiſſeux to order Matters ſo, that they might repair 'thither ſafely, and that they might not be attacked 'or inſulted by the Genoeſe. The General having 'given the neceſſary Orders, informed the Male-'contents that their Deputies might come next Day 'to Baſtia, without any manner of Danger. Ac-'cordingly on the 28th, at five in the Morning, a 'Detachment of a Hundred Grenadiers march'd out 'of the Place, and went and took Poſt at a Place 'called Biguglia, about a Muſquet Shot from the 'Malecontents Camp, from whence the latter brought 'the ſaid Detachment all manner of Refreſhments. 'At 8 o'Clock the Deputies ſet out from the Camp for 'Baſtia: They were but two in Number, viz. The 'Canon Orticoni, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King 'of the two Sicilies, and Don Peter Giaffery, Brother 'to the famous Perſon of that Name, attended by a 'Corſican Colonel. They found all the Poſts upon 'the Road poſſeſſed by French Troops, which had 'upon this Occaſion reliev'd the Genoeſe: They 'enter'd in the following Order; Twelve Men 'and a Serjeant led the Way, followed by a 'Captain; after whom came the two Deputies, 'and the Colonel on Horſeback; after them 'came the Detachment of French Grenadiers, with 'Drums beating, and Colours flying, the Streets 'through which they paſſed, being lined with the 'Inhabitants; but the Count de Boiſſeux had taken 'care to poſt Soldiers at proper Diſtances to ſuppreſs 'any Inſults or injurious Reproaches againſt the 'Corſicans. The Deputies alighted at the Jeſuits 'Convent, where an Apartment was prepared for 'them, and ſent to give Notice of their Arrival to 'the Count de Boiſſeux, who lodges in the Palace 'Spinola, over-againſt the ſaid Convent, and imme-'diately ſent his Secretary to compliment them upon 'that Occaſion. Next Morning they repaired to the 'General's Houſe, who received them with the 'greateſt Marks of Civility and Diſtinction. He had 'with him the Marquis de Mari, Commiſſary Gene-'ral of the Republick, and the Principal Officers 'of the French Troops: The Count de Boiſſeux 'ſaid to the Deputies, that he had invited them to 'meet him, in order to hear their Grivances, and to 'endeavour to procure them a Redreſs of the ſame 'by the Mediation of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and 'to reſtore Peace and Unity in their Country by his 'Majeſty's good Offices. The Canon Orticoni ſaid 'to him, by way of Anſwer, That all the Corſicans 'could not but be affected with the moſt lively Gra-'titude, when they heard of this Inſtance of the 'Moſt Chriſtian King's Magnanimity, that they 'could expect nothing leſs from the Equity of ſo 'great a Monarch; that conſequently when they 'ſaw the French Troops arrive, they could not 'imagine that they were come to make War with a 'People, who by the ill Treatment they had met 'with, had been compelled to ſhake off the Yoke 'of their Oppreſſors; that they ſhould receive his 'Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Determination with Sub-'miſſion and Reſpect; but that they hoped he would 'not force them to ſtoop again to that Yoke, which 'was become ſo hateful to them, and ſo inſupportable. 'The Sieur Giaffery ſaid to the Count de Boiſſeux, 'That the Republick of Genoa, ſince the Corſicans 'came under its Dominion, had always uſed them in 'that Manner; that conſequently it was to be ex-'pected the Republick would ſtill act upon the ſame 'Principles, and that even tho' his Chriſtian Ma-'jeſty ſhould make the moſt advantagious Treaty in 'their Favour, there was ground to ſuſpect that it 'would be no better perform'd than the Treaty which 'was negociated five Years ago under the Emperor's 'Guarantee, of which not one Article was executed; 'that therefore they ſhould be the more oblig'd to 'his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, if he would be pleaſed 'to make uſe of his good Offices to reſcue them en-'tirely from the Oppreſſion into which they had been 'plung'd. The Count de Boiſſeux told them, that 'their Grievances ſhould be the Subject of future 'Conferences. The Marquis de Mari made no 'manner of Anſwer to what the Deputies ſaid, and 'did not vouchſafe to be at the Dinner with which 'the Count de Boiſſeux entertained them.

The Marquis de Villeneuve, the French Ambaſſador in Turky, made great Stir to hinder the Concluſion of the Treaty between the Grand Seignior and Prince Ragotski, by repreſenting in particular, that it could only tend to make the Court of Vienna averſe to a Peace; but all his Efforts have been in vain, and this Treaty, of which there is no Example in all Hiſtory, conſiſts of 11 Articles, the pricipal of which are, 'That Prince Ragotski ſhall be acknow-'ledged Free Sovereign of Hungary and Tranſilvania; 'that the Chriſtians, Subjects of the ſaid Prince, ſhall 'have the free Exerciſe of their Religion in the 'Ottoman Empire: That the Election of his Suc-'ceſſors ſhall be according to the Laws of the Coun-'try, independently of the Ottoman Porte, on Con-'dition nevertheleſs, that in caſe of a War in Europe, 'Prince Ragotski ſhall march to the Grand Seignor's 'Aſſiſtance with an Army of 100,000 Men.

The other Articles relate to Commerce, and to the Fortifications of the Frontier Places. Immediately after it was concluded, Prince Ragotski ſet out for Widdin, leaving an Agent at Conſtantinople to deliver Letters to the Miniſters of the foreign Powers, inc'oſing a Copy of the Treaty: And as ſoon as the Prince arrived at Widdin he publiſhed his Manifeſto.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, April 14. Since my laſt came in the Clement, Taylor, from Rotterdam; the Coronation, Howard, from Guernſey; and the John and Richard, Clarke, from Lisbon. Sailed the Diamond, Payne, for Drogheda; the Bleſſing, Stonehouſe, for Cadiz; and the Dobree, Dobree, for Lisbon. And at this Time are ſailing from our Harbour his Majeſty's Ships the Rumney, Capt. Medley; and the Hector, Sir Yelverton Peyton, both for Spithead; alſo the Lark, Jenkins, and the Betty, Deacon, both for Cadiz. Remain at Spithead the Garland and Blandford Men of War. Wind North.

Deal, April 14. Wind N. E. Came down and ſailed the Guideon, Bradſhaw, for Cadiz. Arrived the Buck, Wilkinſon, from St. Ubes. Remains the Lydia, Spilman, from Cadiz.

Deal, April 15. Wind N. by E. Remains the Lydia, Spilman, for Cadiz. Came down and ſailed through, the Hannah and Mary, Butler, for Cadiz; a large Ship from Harwich for ditto.

LONDON.

On Friday laſt Mary Cottrel, Mary Brinway, Charles Manning, and Joannah Cowpe, taken up on Informations laid before Colonel De Veil for retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, were brought before Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq; and ſeveral more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, at their General Meeting at Weſtminſter-Hall, and after a full Hearing were convicted, and the two firſt paid the Penalty inflicted by Act of Parliament againſt retailing Spirituous Liquors, and the other two were committed to Tothill fields Bridewell to hard Labour; and Judith Walmſley was likewiſe committed to Bridewell by the ſame Gentlemen, for inſulting them in the Execution of their Office.

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr. Bullock preached before his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and the Princeſſes Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louiſa, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

On Saturday laſt being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who then enter'd into the 18th Year of his Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments as uſual on that Occaſion.

On Saturday laſt died ſuddenly in the Guard Chamber at St. James's, Mr. Tobias Cox, one of the Yeomen Uſhers to his Majeſty.

His Place is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard to the King.

This being Eſſoign Day before Eaſter Term, the ſeveral Courts in Weſtminſter-Hall will be opened by one of the Judges of each Court.

A few Days ſince Awnſham Churchill of Dorcheſter, Eſq; was married at All-hallows Barking, to Miſs Lownd of Shepherd's Well in East Kent, a young Lady of great Beauty and Merit, with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Friday laſt her Grace the Dutcheſs of Portland was brought to Bed of a Son, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

Sir William Clayton, Bart. Member of Parliament for Blechingly in Surry, who has been very dangerouſly ill of the Gout in his Stomach at his Houſe in Soho Square, is in a fair Way of Recovery.

We hear that Orders were iſſued on Saturday laſt to all the Officers belonging to the Regiments that are at Gibraltar and Port Mahone, requiring them to be on board by this Day ſe'nnight, that Day being appointed for Admiral Haddock to ſet ſail with Part of the Squadron deſigned for the Mediterranean, the reſt being to follow as ſoon as they can be got ready.

A few Days ſince the Penſions and Salaries uſually paid by the late Queen, were paid by her Majeſty's late Treaſurer and Receiver General, to Chriſtmas laſt inclusive.

On Thurſday was held the Anniverſary Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were preſent his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhops

Shops of Rocheſter, Peterborough, Oxford, St. Aſaph, Briſtol and Bangor, and a great Number of Clergy and Gentlemen of Diſtinction.

The Collection for placing out the Children of Clergymen made on this Occaſion, was at the Rehearſal and Feaſt Day at St. Paul's, l. s. d. 386 07 07

At the Hall, - - 520 08 00

906 15 07

This Evening the Corpſe of Alexander Cleeve, Eſq; of Cornhill, late Deputy of that Ward, is to be carried from Richmond in Surry, to his Seat at High Ongar in Eſſex, to be interred in the Church there.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hyndford, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, is very dangerouſly ill at his Seat in the County of Kent.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Johnſon kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's on his being appointed Captain of an Independant Company of Foot doing Duty at Plymouth.

Laſt Saturday their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Princeſs Amelia, attended by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, took the Diverſion of Stag Hunting in Windſor Foreſt.

On Friday Night the Corpſe of Governor Adams was interred in Paddington Church.

Weſtminſter, April 15. 1738.

The ASSIZE of BREAD,

As ſet by the Worſhipful ALEXIUS CLAYTON, *Eſq; Deputy-Steward.*

	lb. oz. dr.			lb. oz. dr.	
1*d.* or 2 half pen. Loaf new to weigh	0 09 04	White	6*d.* Loaf	05 03 07	Wheaten
	0 13 14	Wheaten		06 15 04	Houſhold
	1 02 09	Houſhold	12*d.* Loaf	10 06 13	Wheaten
				13 14 07	Houſhold
2 penny Loaf	1 02 09	White	18*d.* Loaf	15 10 04	Wheaten
	1 11 13	Wheaten		20 13 11	Houſhold
	2 05 01	Houſhold			

It is alſo Ordered, that the Bakers within this City and Liberty do not for the future make any Half-quartern Loaves.

And whereas it is enacted, That all Bakers ſhall and may, after Sept. 1, 1715, make, bake, ſell, and expoſe to Sale, Peck, Half-Peck, or Quartern Loaves, ſo as the ſame are made and ſold, both as to Weight and Price, in Proportion to the Aſſize-Table, according to which they are aſcertain'd as follows:

WHEATEN-BREAD.

lb. oz. dr.		lb. oz. dr.
Peck Loaf 17 06 02	Quartern Loaf	04 05 08
Half Peck 08 11 01		

By the Court,

HART.

N.B. The Price of the Half Peck fine Wheaten, according to the preſent Aſſize, is Ten Pence, and ſo in Proportion.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Buller; of St. James Weſtminſter, Apothecary.

George Greenwood, of St. James Clerkenwell, Butcher and Chayman.

Richard Rayge, of Kingſton-Wick in Middleſex, Tanner.

George Bradley, late of Worceſter, Merchant.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	08 43	Evening 09 16

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 169 1-half. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 110 to 1-4th. New ditto 108 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 103 1-4th. 3 per Cent. Loan 109. 5 per Cent. ditto 97. Royal Aſſurance 109. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 5 l. 16 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 11 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 to 3 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent Premium. Million Bank 123.

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ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and this, All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with, ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

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